

## MEN APPOINTED BY GOVERNOR FAIL IN SENATE

Six of Selections Made by Chief Executive Are Turned Down With Brief Ceremony.

THAIN AND CANDLAND AMONG FALLEN HEROES

CHAMBERS "LASTS QUICK" AS FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONER.

### Rejected by the Senate.

Fred W. Chambers of Ogden, state fish and game commissioner, W. D. Candland, Mount Pleasant, state land commissioner, W. H. Thain of Logan, state land commissioner, F. F. Alexander, Salt Lake, member optometry board, H. O. Jensen, Salt Lake, member optometry board, John Walsh, Farmington, trustee state industrial school.

The senate yesterday rejected six appointees of Governor Spry. The action was taken in executive session after a debate of an hour and a half. Up to the time of the adjournment of the legislature the governor had appointed no one to succeed appointees rejected



FRED W. CHAMBERS

Senate rejects him as fish and game commissioner.

by the senate. It is possible that all of those rejected will be reappointed as recess appointees to serve until the next session of the legislature.

Chief among those rejected by the senate is Fred W. Chambers, former city councilman of Ogden, for state fish and game warden. Chambers was convicted of malfeasance in office in Ogden and is generally unpopular. He is a protégé of William Glasmann, and a political personal friend of the governor. There was a hard fight against Chambers in the senate and his rejection was assured from the moment his name was announced. In the executive session the vote on this appointment was:

#### Four for Chambers.

For Chambers—Kuchler, Stookey, Bullen, Seely—4.  
Opposed to Chambers—Badger, Brinkerhoff, Burton, Horsley, Hyde, Marks, Sevy, Benner X. Smith, John Y. Smith, Williams, Wilson, President Gardner—12.

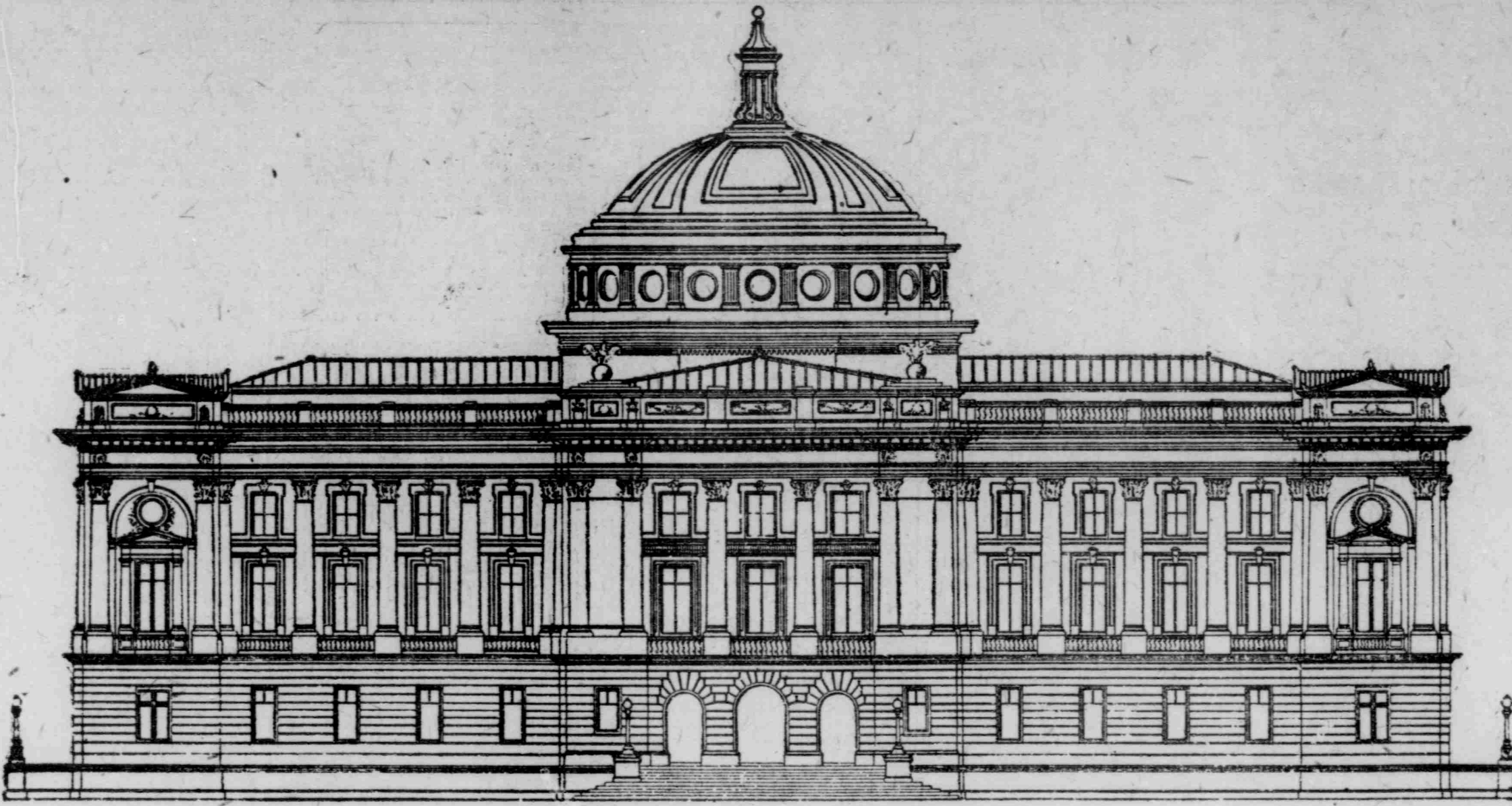
The fight against Candland and Thain was led by Senator Benner X. Smith, who contended that both members had by their actions as members of the board proven their unfitness for further consideration for these positions.

The vote on Candland was 8 to 8, and that on Thain was 9 to 7. Under the senate rules ten votes are necessary to confirm.

Last evening Candland and Thain appeared on the floor of the senate and worked among the members for a reconsideration of the action in rejecting them.

Candland succeeded in getting eleven names of senators to a petition requesting the governor to send in their names again. Efforts were made to induce President Gardner to reconsider the action in executive committee. The senator declared that it was not in keeping with the dignity of the senate to reconsider this action once taken after a thorough discussion. He declined to recede from his position, and the senators who favored a

## NEW ADMINISTRATION BUILDING FOR UNIVERSITY



Front elevation of administration building as outlined in tentative plans for a magnificent addition to the University of Utah. The cost of the structure is provided for in legislation recently enacted.

The new administration building at the university, for which provision has been made by the legislature, will mark the greatest advancement in the progress of the institution since its removal to the present site. This building, which will be the handsomest and most costly structure on the campus, has been a necessity for a number of years, and its erection will relieve the crowded conditions in all the other buildings, permitting an increase in the efficiency of every department in the school.

The new building will occupy the space between the library and museum

buildings, on the east side of the campus. It will face the city and will complete the semi-circle of buildings around the central campus. The architecture will harmonize with the present buildings, and as it stands in the middle it will be more elaborate than the others. The proposed cost of the building is \$250,000, but an effort will be made to increase the amount provided so as to allow a more satisfactory structure.

The central building will be used for administrative offices and for a number of other important purposes. It will contain the president's office, the

faculty room, the secretary's office, the registrar's office and the library, all of which are now crowded into one floor in the library building. One of the most important features will be a large assembly hall with a seating capacity of nearly 2,000 students. The department of mathematics, English and art will be housed in the new structure. It will also contain a reception room, a girls' rest room and an art and archaeological museum connected with the art department.

The lack of room at the university at present is deplorable. The library is inadequate, and in order to make an

extra class room between 5,000 and 6,000 volumes of valuable reference books have been stored in the attic, where they are practically inaccessible. The art room is miserably crowded, and a similar condition exists in the music department. The museum is so small that many fine specimens are distributed around the halls and in recitation rooms, while others are boxed up. In the geology department there are not enough seats for all the students in the small lecture rooms, and other classes are divided into several sections. The secretary's office is badly congested, and all the cloak rooms are so small

that there is not enough wall surface to furnish hooks for the students' hats and cloaks. The student organizations have no rooms, and it is impossible to carry on research work in any of the sciences. There is no store room. The assembly hall cannot seat all the students at chapel or other functions. Every department in the school is hampered by the lack of room.

The new building will relieve all these conditions, and there is not a department that will not be benefited. When it is erected it will bring about an entire rearrangement of the school. After the act has passed the legislature, the next step of the board of regents will be to place the matter before the supreme court to see if such a loan as called for in the bill would be constitutional. If this is decided satisfactorily, the regents will at once perfect the plans, and no time will be lost in awarding the contracts. It is expected that the building will be finished within two years, but as some parts will be completed next year, the university will realize the benefits at once.

## Means Thousands of Rich Acres Will be Reclaimed by Settlers

BY ROCK M. POPE OF WASATCH COUNTY.



ROCK M. POPE

Author of measure providing for establishment of irrigation districts.

The irrigation district bill, No. 48, will, no doubt, prove to be more valuable to the state of Utah than perhaps any other measure enacted by the Eighth legislative assembly.

Under the old law, a farmer could not back his irrigation project with anything more than the water filings and canal systems; but under this district law, the irrigation system of any community can be backed by all of the real property of the irrigated territory.

Thus, a farmer is enabled to float a bond that is just as sound and salable as any municipal school bond.

During the past two years a similar law in Colorado has been the foundation for the organization of irrigation districts covering an area of more than 500,000 acres, which necessitates expenditures of \$12,000,000, and the money has always been forthcoming.

When such results can be secured in a state like Colorado, we may expect great results in a state like Utah. In two valleys in the eastern part of this state there is twice the area of good land lying idle that might be irrigated by the law providing state projects.

This vacant land will no doubt be irrigated by the provisions of this act.

In short, this bill should multiply the irrigated area of this state by three within the next ten years. In addition, it will be of immense benefit to the land now irrigated.

reconsideration decided not to press the matter.

Senator Burton of Davis county was highly indignant at the appointment of Walsh on the industrial school board. He said that Walsh, though a Davis county man, had been appointed to this position without his knowledge or approval, and without the approval of any of the Republican organization of Davis county. He said that Walsh was thoroughly unfit for the place, that he could not be elevated to constable in Farmington. The senate accepted the viewpoint of Senator Burton, and the vote to reject Walsh was unanimous.

The vote to reject Alexander and Jensen from the state board of optometry was also unanimous. The men, in the opinion of the senate, were shown to be absolutely incompetent for the position. They had been before the judiciary com-

## New Armory Is Now Assured



E. A. WEDGWOOD

Adjutant general of the Utah National Guard, who piloted the armory bill through the legislature.

Bills relating to military affairs, of which there were three, met with favor in the Eighth Legislative assembly. Utah's citizen soldiers have fared exceedingly well, and every measure introduced in their behalf was made a law.

The most important of the three military bills is an act creating a state armory board and authorizing it to borrow from the state land board \$85,000 to be used in the erection of an armory and arsenal in Salt Lake City. This board will be composed of the governor, the secretary of state and the adjutant general, and will have the supervision and control of all armories and arsenals and all real property held or acquired for military purposes. By the provisions of the bill, the state board of land commissioners is authorized to accept the armory board's note for a loan of \$85,000. It also provides that the board shall have power to buy or otherwise acquire a site on which the armory shall be erected. There is now in the military bill of the state about \$20,000 which has been set aside for the purchase of the armory site, which sum will probably be added to the amount to be borrowed from the land board, increasing the amount available for the Salt Lake armory to \$105,000. This is made possible by the enactment of a bill providing that the armory may be built on the state capital grounds.

The money is to be borrowed for a period of twenty years, the interest thereon not to exceed 5 per cent per annum, and the amount of the interest will be about the same as is now paid as rentals for armories in Salt Lake City. The armory, if erected, will be on the northwest corner of the capital grounds, and will in no way interfere with the building or its appearance.

The bill providing for several important changes in the present military code of the state, and the adding of several new features to the code, will be of great benefit to the state guard. The military bill was thoroughly gone over by Adjutant General Wedgwood, so that by the changes made it now conforms to the provisions of the act of congress known as the "Dick bill." Before the bill changing the Utah military law was given to the legislature, it was first submitted to the chief of the division of militia affairs of the United States army and received his approval.

The most important changes in the law are: That the governor will have power to change the organization of the guard from time to time as may be necessary to conform to the organization of the United States army, and gives him the same power over the guard of the state as the president has over the regular army. Another change which will do greatly in improving the efficiency of the guard is that subordinate officers are appointed by the governor upon recommendation of the commanding officers of organization, conducted by the regimental commander. The new law also provides that organization commanders and regimental adjutants are to receive \$2 per drill, under certain restrictions, and that regimental sergeants majors and first sergeants of organizations are to receive \$10 per quarter. The adjutant general believes that the providing for compensation of these officers is of great importance, as their various duties require a great deal of time, and also places the state in the position where it can fairly demand these services, and not request them, as heretofore. The bill also provides that the pay of civilian cooks and one company cook shall be \$5 per day, which is an increase of

## IMPORTANT LAW GIVES SMELTERS THE RIGHT OF EMINENT DOMAIN

Essentially important to the mining industry in the state, especially to the western part of Salt Lake county and Tooele county, is the eminent domain bill, which was passed over the veto of the governor. It had all along been understood that this bill was one of Governor Spry's favorite measures. When it went to him, however, he disapproved it on "constitutional grounds," which good lawyers said were absolutely puerile.

Both the senate and the house passed the bill over the governor's veto.

The law provides that smelters shall enjoy the right to exercise the right of eminent domain within a radius of four miles of the reduction works, so be it that they have already acquired by purchase or otherwise the title to 75 per cent of the property within that area.

The aim of the bill is to make it possible for the International Mining & Smelting company to erect a great plant four or five miles from Tooele

City. This plant is to cost \$2,000,000, and is to be the most up-to-date ore refining manufactory in the world, not excepting even the gigantic Washoe smelter at Anaconda or the Boston & Montana at Great Falls, in Montana.

It is understood that the company owned already nearly 50 per cent of the property involved, and that only a few are holding out for higher prices. It is understood, furthermore, that the company is backed by the Standard Oil and the steel trust, and that eminent domain or no, the smelter will be built.

It is due Mr. Baker, the representative from Tooele, to say that he fought for this measure, and, consistently and successfully, in committee, on the floor of the house and before the senate committee he presented his views from the standpoint of a lawyer pleading a case where impositions and advances were not called for, but where cold facts counted. Perhaps it is due to the fact that he refrained from rampant riding that he was successful in attaining his end.

## RIPPER BILL DESIGNED TO PLACE CITY AT MERCY OF FEDERAL BUNCH



CHARLES E. MARKS.

Author of the ripper bill and police bill.

An infamous measure has found favor with the house and the senate in the ripper bill, the measure for the appointment of a fire and police commission by the governor. This piece of vicious enactment places the power of dictation in the office of the governor entirely. He appoints a board of three, and this board is to take over, in the name of the state, every detail of the administration of the police and fire departments of Salt Lake. Furthermore, it is to have title to the

chinery, buildings, apparatus and all pertaining to the two branches.

This board is not charged with any responsibility. It is vested with the power to say to the city council, or to the governing body in case the Des Moines bill becomes a law, "We want so much money to run these departments, and you have got to give it to us." It makes no provision for the total may be, it is the duty incumbent upon the municipal board to turn over that sum to the ripper board.

Lawyers of highest standing declare that the ripper bill is unconstitutional, and that it will have short shrift in the courts if it ever comes to the test. The chief objection is the constitutional provision that a state shall not usurp the functions of a municipality, delegated to it by law. A further constitutional provision is that no special commission shall have the power to regulate the affairs of any department of a municipality.

The law, if it prevails, would mean the confiscation of the city's property by the state, the usurpation of authority given a city by law, the turning over to the federal bunch of a political asset whose worth to that combination cannot be overestimated in its possibility for evil and corruption. In addition, the funds that the taxpayers would have to provide each year would be no small part of the amount required to satisfy the ravenous appetite of this local political oligarchy.

### CAREY ACT LANDS.

10,000 acres of choice bench lands open to settlement under the Carey act in Millard county, Utah, 124 miles south of Salt Lake City, at \$40.50 an acre for land and perpetual water right. Payments covering a period of ten years. Excursions every Tuesday and Friday from Salt Lake City, \$5.75 for round trip. Write or call and have reservations made.

BURTNER IRRIGATED LANDS CO., 623 Judge Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

**Davis**  
MONEY-BACK SHOES

**Dissolution Sale**

**\$1.45**

In the basement.

The \$1.45 table is one of our star numbers. Men's and women's splendid wearing, best style shoes and oxfords, in many cases worth \$3.00 and \$3.50 the pair.

It's one of the Dissolution Sale wonders.

**READ OUR BIG CIRCULAR**